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Prize-Winning Short Story Writers Read at the Library of Congress

Short-story writers Diane Lefer, Will Weaver, and Michael Wilkerson read stories which won them prizes in a special competition of the PEN Sydicated Fiction Project, at the Library on December 2. Sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, the program was the second in a two-year cooperative arrangement between the Library of Congress and the PEN Project. PEN is the International Association of Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelists.

The PEN Syndicated Fiction Project, directed in Bethesda, Md., by Washington, D.C., author Richard Harteis, is designed to return quality short fiction to the pages of American and Canadian newspapers.

The project, begun in 1982, is an annual contest, the winning stories of which are syndicated in newspapers. In addition, this year 13 syndicated stories in dramatized form will be broadcast by National Public Radio Playhouse in a series titled "The Sound of Writing," making its debut on the air December 11.

PEN Project judges this year were Peter Taylor, Mary Lee Settle, Raymond Carver, and Shelby Hearon. Past PEN four-judge panels for this contest have included Kurt Vonnegut, Ann Beattie, Curtis Harnak, Anne Tyler, Robert Stone, and others.

This year's "Ten Best" were chosen by Maxine Kumin, who served as Consultant in Poetry to the Library, 1981–82. Ms. Kumin's choices, in addition to the three who read in this year's Library of Congress program, are Richard Hill, Ruth Doan MacDougall, Paul Milenski, Stephen Minot, Nancy Price, Steven Schwartz, and Elizabeth Tallent.

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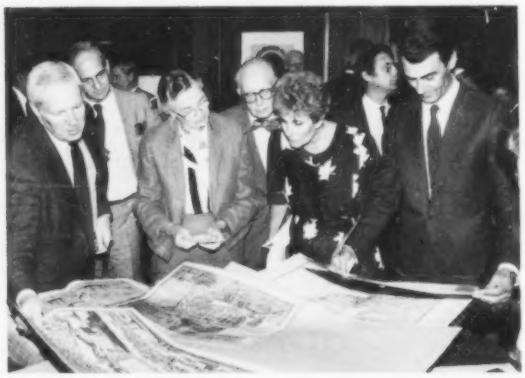
Prime Minister of Portugal Visits Library of Congress

Pedro Pires de Miranda, Foreign Minister of Portugal (left); Mrs. Pires de Miranda; Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin; Mrs. Cavaco Silva; and Anibal Cavaco Silva, Prime Minister of Portugal.

Prime Minister of Portugal Anibal Cavaco Silva and Mrs. Cavaco Silva and Foreign Minister Pedro Pires de Miranda and Mrs. Pires de Miranda came to the Library of Congress on September 9 during the course of a visit to the United States. Frank Shakespeare, United States Ambassador to Portugal, and João Eduardo Monteverde Pereira Bastos, Portuguese Ambassador to the United States, and Mrs. Pereira Bastos accompanied the ministers. The official party also included António Martins da Cruz, diplomatic advisor; Almeida Fernandes, economic advisor; José Arantes, press advisor; Francisco Sarsfield Cabral, economic advisor to the Foreign Minister; Lt. Col. Luis Marinho Facão, director of security for the Prime Minister; and João Paes, cultural officer, and Luis Amorim de Sousa, press officer, from the Embassy of Portugal. Also present for the occasion were John C. Broderick, assistant librarian for research services, and Sara Castro-Klarén, chief of the Hispanic Division, together with Mary Ellis Kahler and John Dettor of the same division.



Frank Shakespeare, U.S. Ambassador to Portugal (left); João Paes, Counselor (Cultural Affairs), Embassy of Portugal; Dr. Kahler; Dr. Boorstin; Mrs. Cavaco Silva; and the Prime Minister.

Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin greeted the Prime Minister and his party as they arrived at the Jefferson Building and led them to his office where they signed the Library's guest book and the Prime Minister was presented a copy of *Treasures of the Library of Congress,* written by Charles A. Goodrum. The Prime Minister then signed copies of his works on economics from the Library's collections.

A selection of materials from the Library's extensive Portuguese collections, awaiting examination by the visitors, was displayed by Mary Ellis Kahler and John Dettor. A manuscript atlas prepared by João Teixeira, cosmographer to the King of Portugal, in 1630, and several other maps and atlases captured the interest of the visitors. They were also shown a number of rare books, manuscripts, and current publications from the Library's Portuguese collections.

A tour of the Great Hall, the gallery overlooking the Main Reading Room, and the Main Reading Room followed, with pauses to view the Gutenberg Bible, the Great Bible of Mainz, an exhibit commemorating the framing of the United States Constitution, and other exhibits on display. At the computer terminal at the entrance to the reading room, a search was made for works by the Prime Minister and he was given a computer printout listing the Library's holdings of his publications.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Information Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

The Prime Minister needed no interpreter, for his doctorate in economics is from the University of York, England. His political career has been in the same field; he has served as Minister of Finance and Planning, as Portugal's governor of the World Bank, and as president of the Portuguese National Planning Council. He was director of economic and monetary studies for the Bank of Portugal and active in negotiations with the International Monetary Fund, before assuming the leadership of the PSD, the Partido Social Democrata, the party now in power in Portugal.

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation Announces Award Winners

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress has awarded commissions for new musical works to five American composers. Award winners are Susan Blaustein of New York, Martin Bresnick of Connecticut, Steven Mackey of New Jersey, Michael Torke of Wisconsin, and Scott Wheeler of Massachusetts.

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress was founded in 1950 and, along with the Koussevitzky Music Foundation of New York, founded in 1942, perpetuates Dr. Koussevitzky's lifelong efforts to encourage contemporary composers. Serge Koussevitzky was appointed conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1924, and he served in that post for 25 years. He died in 1951. Works commissioned by Dr. Koussevitzky and the foundations have included such established masterpieces as Benjamin Britten's *Peter Grimes* and Béla Bartók's *Concerto for Orchestra.* Commissions are awarded each year by the Koussevitzky Board in a competition open to any qualified applicant. Composers' manuscripts of commissioned works become part of the Koussevitzky Collection in the Music Division of the Library of Congress.

Susan Blaustein, assistant professor of composition at Columbia University, was born in 1953. She received her undergraduate degree from Pomona College and her master's and doctorate from the Yale School of Music, where she studied with Jacob Druckman, David Lewin, and Betsy Jolas. She also studied with Henri Pousser at the Conservatoire Royal de Liège in Belgium. Ms. Blaustein has been a member of the Harvard University Society of Fellows.

Martin Bresnick was born in New York City in 1946. He was educated at the Hartt School of Music and Stanford University, where he completed his master's and doctoral degrees. His principal composition teachers include György Ligeti, John Chowning, and Gottfried von Einem. Trained as a conductor, Mr. Bresnick now serves as professor of composition and coordinator of the Composition Department at the Yale School of Music. Among his numerous honors are the Fulbright, Rome Prize, and MacDowell fellowships, and two grants and commissions from the National Endowment for the Arts. In addition to his works for orchestra and chamber groups, Mr. Bresnick has composed computer music and film scores.

Born in Frankfurt, Germany, in 1956, Steven Mackey received degrees from the University of California and the State University of New York at Stony Brook. He was awarded his doctorate from Brandeis University, where he studied with Donald Martino and Andrew Imbrie. He has received the Guggenheim Fellowship and the Charles E. Ives Fellowship in Composition from the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters, and he has been commissioned by the Fromm Foundation. Mr. Mackey, who has been a fellow at numerous music festivals, including Tanglewood, is assistant professor of music at Princeton University.

A native of Wisconsin, Michael Torke was born in 1961 and was graduated from the Eastman School of Music in 1984. He later pursued graduate studies at Yale University. His honors include the Rome Prize, three B.M.I. awards, three ASCAP grants to young composers, and a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts. Mr. Torke's orchestral works have been performed by the orchestras of Milwaukee, Baltimore, and Detroit, and his chamber music programmed by groups from Amsterdam, London, Atlanta, and Detroit.

Active as both conductor and composer, Scott Wheeler is the artistic director of the Dinosaur Annex Music Ensemble in Boston, Mass. Born in 1952, he received his undergraduate degree from Amherst College and his master's and Ph.D. from Brandeis University. Mr. Wheeler has written chamber, orchestral, and choral music, as well as music for stage and for film. The Berkshire Music Center at Tanglewood, the Wellesley Composers Conference, and the MacDowell Colony have awarded him fellowships. He has studied with Virgil Thomson, Arthur Berger, and Lewis Spratlan. Mr. Wheeler teaches at Emerson College, where he codirects the musical theater program.

Music Commissioned by Koussevitzky Foundation Wins Friedheim Award

Bernard Rands' *Suite No. 2—Le Tambourin,* commissioned by the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation

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Friedheim Award *(Continued from p. 395)*
in the Library of Congress, tied for first place at this year's Kennedy Center Friedheim Awards. The Friedheim Competition gives cash prizes for the best new American Music. Each year the award alternates between orchestral and chamber music, the 1986 contest being held for orchestral compositions.

Bernard Rands, professor of music at Boston University, was commissioned in 1983 by the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in recognition of his contributions to contemporary music. Mr. Rands' music is characterized by explorations of unconventional combinations of instruments and sound patterns as well as the use of electronic media.

American Folklife Center Presents Lecture and Demonstration on Pennsylvania German Fraktur

The American Folklife Center will present a free program on the Pennsylvania German folk art of illustrated calligraphic manuscripts called Fraktur, on Thursday,

Baptismal certificate, or Taufschein, *in Fraktur style dating from 1774, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. From the collections of the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress.*

December 11, from 4:30 p.m. to 6 p.m., in the Mumford Room on the sixth floor of the Madison Building, Library of Congress.

Fraktur combines lettering based on a bold, angular 16th-century Gothic typeface, with pictorial embellishment of the text. The art was brought to this country by German immigrants in the middle of the 18th century. Fraktur is usually first written and drawn with pen and ink, and then enhanced with colors. Motifs embellishing the lettering—such as flowers, plants, birds, animals, angels, and people—are found not only in these manuscripts, but also on painted furniture, glass, tombstones, barn signs, quilts, and various household wares and utensils.

Don Yoder, professor of folklore and folklife at the University of Pennsylvania, and an internationally recognized scholar of Pennsylvania German culture, will give a lecture on the origin, history, and symbolism of Fraktur. Paul Connor, experienced in the art of Fraktur, will demonstrate the technique of Fraktur writing and drawing, before and after the lecture.

New Files of Librarians of Congress Are Added to the Archives

The Manuscript Division has received from Central Services an addition to the Library's Archives consisting of the Putnam and MacLeish-Evans files. These distinctive records number nearly one half million items and primarily date from 1899 through mid-1953. They represent the creation of the Library's Central File during the administration of the eighth Librarian of Congress, Hubert Putnam, and its evolution under the ninth and tenth Librarians, Archibald MacLeish and Luther H. Evans. They also overlap and interlock at the changes of administration and occasionally contain materials from the tenures of the sixth and seventh Librarians, Ainsworth Rand Spofford and John Russell Young.

More specifically, the records document the growth and development of the Library's individual divisions, policies, practices, and services. At the same time, they chronicle the maturation of library science and the evolution of library technology, while mirroring contemporary cultural activities.

These and other records in the archives will be made accessible through the periodic creation of guides and shelflists. Scholars and Library staff are encouraged to use the archives in the Manuscript Division's Reading Room. The permanent reassignment of John D. Knowlton to the position of specialist, Library of Congress History and Archives, in the Manuscript Division supports this service.

Photo Credits

Credits were inadvertently omitted from pictures in the LC *Information Bulletin*. The illustration from the poster of the "Childhood Choices" exhibit, on page 377 (November 17 issue) is artwork by Margaret Ayer from *The Mystery of the Crooked Tree* (1937), by

Francis Hunt, published by Grosset & Dunlap. The photo of Robert Penn Warren on page 321 (September 22 issue) is by William Ferris, courtesy of the University of Mississippi Archives.

National Hispanic Heritage Week Is Observed at the Library

An opening reception commemorating National Hispanic Heritage Week was held the evening of September 15 in conjunction with the Washington Council of Hispanic Employment Program Managers. Bill Nelson (D-Fla.) intoduced NASA astronaut, Franklin R. Chang-Díaz, first Hispanic-American to fly into space and recent Medal of Liberty recipient, to a group of more than 350 persons. Dr. Chang-Díaz was also the featured speaker the next morning at a program with a standing-room-only audience.

Ernest E. Garcia, Sergeant at Arms, U.S. Senate (left); Gen. Harrison Hull, NASA; William J. Welsh; Carmen Mendez; Franklin R. Chang-Díaz; and Orlando Gutierrez, Hispanic employment coordinator, NASA.

Dr. Chang-Díaz was introduced at the morning meeting by the Sergeant at Arms of the U.S. Senate, Ernest E. Garcia. Mr. Garcia noted what he has seen throughout the country in various observances of National Hispanic Heritage Week, "For some," he said, "the focal point of National Hispanic Heritage Week, unfortunately, is all of the kinds of things that go to perpetuate the myths about Hispanics. We love to eat, we love music—mariachi music—but that's not what we are all about." He acknowledged, however, that this is "not intended in any bad way." To raise cultural awareness is an important aspect of National Hispanic Heritage Week. But, when the focus of an observance becomes a "jalepeno pepper-eating contest," he is disappointed, particularly when there are "individuals like Dr. Chang-Díaz, Katherine Ortega, Congress Members of Hispanic descent, teachers, doctors, lawyers who have contributed to this great country of ours for many years." He said, "Hispanic Americans are Americans and as such are equal participants." In his introduction, Mr. Garcia referred to Dr. Chang-Díaz as "that very special kind of person who has gone beyond the call of duty."

Dr. Chang-Díaz delivered an interesting and revealing account of the NASA space shuttle program to an enthusiastic crowd of Library staff members, the public, and the Hispanic community.

He revealed new insights into the space program, how the space shuttle operates, and his role in the 61-C mission, a six-day flight departing on January 21, during which he conducted experiments in astrophysics. Dr. Chang-Díaz also shared his particular interest in remote sensing and explained how this science of producing images of the earth from space can have a tremendous impact on the development of countries in Latin America. Through the use of remote sensing many geological and atmospheric changes can be observed. Their effects are often found to have long-term implications throughout the world.

Dr. Chang-Díaz also spoke of Hispanic Heritage Week as "a time when we can focus on the bonds that unite us and perhaps on the things that we have done to make this country better and enhance the incredibly interesting fabric of this sociey." As he traveled in space over the many countries of the world he observed, "It is hard to think of yourself as a citizen of a given country because you go over them so quickly, you hardly even see them go by." It takes only ten minutes to go over the entire continent of Africa or the United States, and only one and one-half hours to cover the whole world. He added, "Of course, my country of Costa Rica, where I was born, went by in about 20 seconds—you really get a global perspective on where we really are from and it brings closer to the soul the idea that we really are all together, that we are not just Hispanics, Irish, or Italians. We are all members of the human race and that's what we will tell future civilizations out there in space when we encounter them. We will tell them we come from the planet Earth."

The Deputy Librarian of Congress, William J. Welsh, participated in the program by introducing the coordinator of the Library's Hispanic Employment Program, Carmen Mendez, and presenting Dr. Chang-Díaz with a plaque from the Library in appreciation of his participation in its 1986 observance of National Hispanic Heritage Week and in recognition of his achievements.

A final program in observance of National Hispanic Heritage Week was a salsa concert on September 18 performed by María y Sus Magnificos and presented by the American Folklife Center as part of its summer concert series.

Reports from Two Conferences on Asia and North Africa

The following are reports from two conferences: the International Congress for Asian and North African Studies and the International Association of Orientalist Librarians.

International Congress for Asian and North African Studies

The 32nd International Congress for Asian and North African Studies (ICANAS) convened in Hamburg, West Germany, August 25–30, with 890 participants from 50 countries attending. Some 705 papers, presented in 15 sections and 16 panels, covered such themes as the art and archaeology of Asia and the Middle East; Buddhist studies; the Christian Orient; Chinese, Japanese, Iranian, Indian, Near Eastern, and Southeast Asian studies; library science; and personal computers in Oriental studies. The panels concentrated on specific themes, such as the "Interplay of Western and Eastern Literatures" and "Suicide in Asia."

Plenary Session

In the opening plenary session on August 25, Prof. Tatsuro Yamamoto of Tokyo University, the president of the 31st Congress held in Tokyo in 1983, traced the long history of the organization since its beginnings as the International Congress of Orientalists in Paris in 1873. He observed that while the earlier congresses had been dominated by European savants, such was no longer the case, with scholars young and old coming from research centers throughout the world. He saw the role of the congress as facilitating international and intergenerational contact among scholars.

Prof. Lothar Ledderrose of Hamburg University president of 32 ICANAS, noted that when the congress had met previously in Hamburg, in 1902, it had then attracted only 146 registrants as compared to 890 at the 1986 convention, over half of them from Asia and the Middle East. Other apparent differences, not mentioned, were the substantial number of papers presented by women in virtually all of the sections, and the fact that while French and German had long been the languages of scholarly choice in Oriental studies, English was now the primary language of communication.

At the closing plenary session on August 30, President Ledderrose announced that the University of Toronto would serve as the host of the 33rd International Congress to be convened in late August of 1989 or 1990.

Library Science Section

Hartmut Walravens of the Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz (Berlin State Library of Prussian Culture) served as convenor of the library science section while representing the International Association of Orientalist Librarians (IAOL) on the organizing committee for the congress. Nine papers were presented relating to Orientalia librarianship, but others on the same topic were delivered in sections on Japan, Southeast Asia, and computers.

In the lead paper Albertine Gaur of the British Library analyzed ideographic and phonetic scripts in her paper on "The History of Writing." Dr. Gaur theorized that the type of writing which evolves in a particular society depends on the type of society it is. She suggested, for example, that ideographic scripts, such as Chinese characters and Egyptian hieroglyphs, appeared in pre-capitalistic societies, while phonetic scripts dominated capitalistic-oriented societies of the ancient Middle East. She also suggested that in the information age phonetic scripts are more cost-effective than ideographic.

Felicity Shaw, University of Hong Kong law librarian, in a study of "Library Development in Modern Bhutan," said that such development began in 1969 with the establishment of the National Library of Bhutan. While first priority was initially placed on the preservation of ancient Bhutanese and Tibetan works, National Library activities recently have included general acquisitions, publication and research programs, and especially since moving into new permanent quarters in 1984, the extension of reader services to scholarly researchers. Major problems include inadequate funding, shortages of qualified librarians, and lack of an established retail book trade.

In an illustrated lecture, Gunther Gronbold of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek spoke on "Ungewöhnliche 'Bücher' in Bibliotheken" ("Unusual 'books' in libraries"), basing his talk on the remarkable collection of Orientalia dating to 1558 found in the Bavarian State Library. Pointing out that texts need not be found in the form of the familiar codex, Dr. Gronbold illustrated such unusual transmitters of texts as Burmese palm leaf manuscripts, Chinese stone inscription rubbings, and inscriptions on water buffalo horns from Indonesia.

George F. Baumann of Tübingen University introduced "The Oriental Collection at the University Library, Tübingen," noting that it was shaped in part by the history of Oriental studies in the university and in part by the program sponsored by the Deutsche

Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Association) of supporting special subject and area collections throughout the country. Thus, Tübingen receives financial support from the association to increase its collections in these areas: the ancient Near East (Cuneiform studies), Islamic, Iranian, Turkish, and Caucasian studies, and Indological and South Asian studies. These were historically areas of special strength in the Oriental Collection, now estimated at 275,000 volumes and accessible for academic researchers not only in the Federal Republic of Germany but outside the country, especially in Europe.

Next on the program were two papers on library developments in North America. William Sheh Wong of the University of Illinois Library reported on "What's Ahead for East Asian Collections in the United States: Issues and Problems in the Late 1980s." Dr. Wong indicated that changes in research programs and studies in the East Asian field coupled with technological developments in academic libraries were leading to new trends in administrative structures, faculty/librarian relationships, and exchange programs with libraries in East Asia.

Warren Tsuneishi of the Library of Congress, in a similarly titled paper on "East Asian Collections in North American Libraries: Some Recent Developments in Cooperation," covered major initiatives in two areas, resource sharing and national bibliographic controls, which reflect a new willingness to undertake cooperative projects. These include such projects as the RLG (Research Libraries Group) Conspectus program, the RLIN (Research Libraries Information Network) East Asian Character Code created by RLG-RLIN for the computer processing of Chinese character bibliographic data, and the development of rules for romanized Chinese "syllable aggregation" (word division) in computerized systems.

The two American papers were followed by two on East Asian collections in West Germany. Hartmut Walravens, in his presentation on "East Asian Collections in Germany: Trends and Issues," provided a detailed description of the improved status of bibliographic controls now available to the scholarly public, beginning with the catalog of the largest East Asian collection, that of the state library in Berlin published in 19 volumes from 1983–1985 as *Katalog der Ostasienabteilung, Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin.* Dr. Walravens lamented the lack of standardized systems of classification in German libraries, and suggested that automation in the American style was still not an issue of immediate urgency, in part because of the existence of various regional systems of cataloging.

Rainer Krempien of the Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz described the East Asian collections of the State Library of Prussian Culture in West Berlin in his paper entitled "Die Ostasienabteilung der Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin." Dr. Krempien, who edited the Katalog cited above, traced the history of his library in the context of the decentralized library system in the Federal Republic. Berlin, he indicated, is responsible for Southeast Asia and the Far East under the German Research Association's program of regional support for various parts of the world. Systematic development of the collections, he said, was a phenomenon of the 20th century, but even this activity had been hampered by inadequate funding and staffing.

O. F. Akimushkin of the USSR Academy of Sciences, presenting the final paper in the library science section entitled "Collections of Eastern Manuscripts of Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Their Research," analyzed the rich holdings of the Leningrad Institute of Asian and Near Eastern manuscripts, xylographs, lithographs, and documents. These were acquired mostly before World War II, he said, adding that the focus of activities in postwar years had been in the compilation and publication of systematic catalogs of the entire body of holdings (work about 70 percent completed), as well as the publication of the texts themselves (critical texts, facsimile editions, translations).

Elsewhere, in the section on Southeast Asia and the Pacific, Ding Choo Ming of the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, reported on his studies in "Access to Malay Manuscripts." Such manuscripts, preserved in Malaysia, Indonesia, Great Britain, and the Netherlands for the most part, are the products of a copying practice which flourished from the 16th to the 19th centuries. He called for the organization of an international center that would provide assistance to scholars in identifying, locating, and stimulating the reproduction of the manuscripts, thus making them accessible for scholarly examination throughout the world.

In the section on Japanese studies, Donald H. Shively of the University of California presented an illustrated lecture on "Kyoto Maps and Guidebooks in the Edo Period," concentrating especially on 650 woodblock print maps and guidelines, mostly from the 17th and 18th centuries, found in the East Asiatic Library at the University of California, Berkeley. He noted that the growing consciousness of Kyoto as a tourist city was evident from the earliest guidebooks of the 1600s, with their lists of scenic sights, temples, shopping districts, and entertainment quarters.

Most of the papers presented in the library science section will be published in a forthcoming issue of the International Association of Orientalist Librarians *Bulletin.*

(Continued on p. 400)

Meetings and Events Around the Library

Tuesday, December 16

☐ "Doing Genealogical Research for a Scottish Family," Marge Mastrangelo, Cataloging Division, Copyright Office. Special Interest Group on Ethnic Resources. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Wednesday, December 17

☐ "Visual Materials Online," Elisabeth Parker, Prints and Photographs Division; Harriet Harrison, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division; and Richard Thaxter, Special Materials Cataloging Division. Online Users Group. Mumford Room, 2-3 p.m.

Thursday, December 18

☐ Support Group for Active Scholars. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Friday, December 19

☐ Juilliard Quartet and the Concord Quartet. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m.

Events are open to the public unless otherwise specified.

Conferences *(Continued from p. 399)*

International Association of Orientalist Librarians

The International Association of Orientalist Librarians (IAOL) held a membership meeting following the presentation of library papers at 32 ICANAS to discuss the future of the organization, with Warren Tsuneishi presiding. After recounting a brief history of the association, organized at the 27th International Congress of Orientalists in Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1967, he noted that there had been a gradual decline both in the membership of IAOL and in the number of papers presented at the library sections of successive congresses in Canberra (1971), Paris (1973), Mexico City (1976), Manila (1980), Tokyo-Kyoto (1983), and Hamburg (1983). The decline had roughly paralleled the fall in attendance of participants in the congress itself, from a highwater mark of over 2,100 in Ann Arbor in 1967 to a level of around 900 at the Tokyo and Hamburg congresses.

The fall in membership in IAOL combined with a low dues structure ($10 for personal members; $12 for institutional members) threatened the viability of the enterprise. Considerable enthusiasm was voiced in support of the association, however, and it was moved and approved that IAOL continue to act as an instrument of international communication among Orientalist librarians, and assume responsibility for organizing the library panels to be presented at the 33 ICANAS in Toronto in 1989 or 1990. Both President Tsuneishi and Secretary-Treasurer William S. Wong agreed they would continue to serve together with Om P. Sharma of the University of Michigan, the editor of the IAOL *Bulletin*.

—Warren Tsuneishi

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